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stags, some of the monsters of the "geologic past, and other hypertrophied organs of individual species and functions, even those of genius.

*Die Psychosen des Pubertätsalters*, von WALTER WILLE. Leipzig u. Wien, 1898. pp. 218.

We have here a careful description of 135 cases of psychic diseases during pubescence, which the author places between 14 and 23, which he has observed during the last fifteen years at the Insane Asylum of Basle. He concludes that there is no specific pubertal insanity, but that puberty gives a peculiar character to their psychoses, all of which may occur at this age. Atypic and mixed phases are unusually frequent. The most common hebephrenic traits are frequent and causeless changes of moods, a certain superficiality that prompts stupid jests in the midst of lamentations; expressions of world pain during the jolliest hours; sudden changes of thought form with the most bizarre construction of sentences; extravagance, talkativeness, echolalia; impulsiveness in action; a theatrical reference to spectators and other degenerative traits play the leading role here. Contradictions are frequent, and delusions of greatness and a sense of exaltation alternate with the most depressive unworthiness. Moreau specifies sudden changes from sadness to gaiety; spells of unusual activity; extreme confidence often combined with chorea and catalepsy. Regis thinks pubertal insanity, more often moral, shows itself in morbid acts and impulses rather than in the intellectual sphere. Savage says psychic abnormalities are like those of early childhood, only more expressed, and that all its many phases tend to issue in weakmindedness. At no time is dysmenorrhea so liable to intellectual disturbance. Blanford thinks violence more common than delusion and that St. Vitus Dance is characteristic. Trowbridge distinguishes between short duration and true psychoses, the latter being usually incurable. In all, periodicity with lucid intervals is common. Moral perversions of boys are prone to take the form of cruelty or crime, while girls are more liable to shameless and erotic perversity; while egotism and self satisfaction are common to both sexes.

*Névroses et Idées Fixes*, par PROF. F. RAYMOND et DR. PIERRE JANET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. Vol. I, pp. 492; Vol. II, pp. 559.

The first of these two heavy volumes, with sixty-eight cuts, is devoted to experimental studies on disturbances of will, attention, memory, emotion and fixed ideas; and the second, with ninety-seven cuts, describes clinical cases and gives suggestions as to treatment. The copious analytical index at the end permits ready reference to all the rich material. Few will perhaps agree with the somewhat extreme standpoint of the author, which describes so many and varied affectations as traceable directly and indirectly to fixed ideas, but it must be admitted that the cases tend to favor the views of the close association between mental and nervous disturbances. The strong point of the work is the interpretation of individual cases. The writer is fully alive to the partial truths that may be contained in the current notions of mental healing. Such topics as confusion, aboulia, emotive delirium, impulsive obsession, somnambulism, chorea, tics, visceral spasms, contractures, allochiria, subconscious hallucinations, hysterical hemianopsia, insomnia, due to fixed ideas and possession, are illustrated, and explanations of very suggestive, if not always conclusive, character, are given.

*The Passing of Plato*, by O. P. JENKINS. Stanford University Press, 1897. pp. 23.

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